

Hats.

Our wants have been  
customers mean  
we sell. Just now  
All the season's  
Early orders for

OS.,  
ALL.



# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVIII

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1896.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE CONFEREES HAVE AGREED

Senate Will Accept the House Cuban  
Resolutions.

WAS DECIDED IN COMMITTEE  
Hartman Gave Cleveland a Return for  
His Criticism.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE  
General Miles Asks for an Appropriation  
for Coast Defense—Judge  
Crisp's Amendment.

Washington, March 5.—(Special)—It took  
but a brief session of the conference com-  
mittee on the Cuban resolutions to agree  
this afternoon. The senate conferees ac-  
cepted the house resolutions and so re-  
ported to the senate.

Senator Hale, of Maine, however, objected  
to their immediate consideration, and  
under the rules of the senate that body  
having adjourned over until Monday, the  
resolutions cannot be considered until that  
time. The resolutions will be adopted by  
practically the same vote cast for the  
original.

It develops that the form of the resolu-  
tions is not as it should be. In the con-  
current form, in which form they are, they  
amount simply to an expression of opinion  
on the part of congress. They are ad-  
visory, and the president, under the law,  
is not required to act upon them. He  
may simply ignore the resolutions and let  
them sleep eternally unless congress  
should, by a joint resolution, call his at-  
tention to them and instruct him to recog-  
nize the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

If he does not act on the concurrent resolu-  
tions this is probably what will be done.

But there is sure to be delay in the mat-  
ter, and it may be a month or more yet  
before the United States actually recog-  
nizes the Cubans.

**A lively House Incident.**

The dry debate in the house this morning  
over the federal court bill was enlivened  
by a speech from Mr. Hartman, of Mont-  
ana, in which he severely criticized the  
president on a speech made at the Pres-  
byterian board of missions meeting in New  
York.

Hartman's speech was as vigorous and  
vicious against the president as was the  
president in regard to the civilization of  
some of the new states in the west. Sulzer,  
of New York, who poses as a parliamentarian,  
because he was once speaker of the  
New York assembly, attempted to cut  
Hartman off, but General Grosvenor, of  
Ohio, came to the Montana man's rescue  
and assailed the young New Yorker.

The latter objected to Mr. Grosvenor tak-  
ing part in the affair, because in a speech  
the other day he had admitted he had no  
religion, and therefore, Mr. Sulzer contend-  
ed he was not qualified to discuss the mat-  
ter. Mr. Grosvenor responded, denying that  
he had said he had no religion, but he be-  
lieved he would rather stand under that  
imputation than not to possess the slight-  
est modicum of common sense. This was  
greeted with great laughter on both sides.  
Mr. Hartman finally concluded his remarks,  
resenting on behalf of the maligned and  
slandered states the president's statements  
and asserting that they demonstrated that  
the greatest need for the social master and  
missionary was in the white house.

The affair led to quite a little heated  
debate and much confusion on the floor, but  
Hartman managed to conclude his speech  
and express his opinion in severe terms of  
the president's New York speech. The dem-  
ocrats as well as the republicans applauded  
some of Mr. Hartman's utterances, showing  
that the president is extremely unpopu-  
lar with members of the house. The pres-  
ident's attack upon the western territory,  
as being a lawless and heathenish region,  
is regarded by free coinage men as an at-  
tempt to arouse popular feeling against  
the admission to statehood, because they  
would surely send free coinage senators and  
representatives to congress. Mr. Cleveland  
will do all in his power to prevent additions  
to the free coinage vote in congress.

**Miles Wants Appropriations.**

General Miles, the commander of the  
army, appeared before the house approp-  
riations committee today and urged that  
an appropriation of \$7,000,000 be made for  
fortifications.

He urged that the money should be  
placed at the disposal of the board of ordi-  
nance to be spent as necessity required.  
He said that the government owned about  
150 very valuable coast defense guns, which  
were unmounted, and of no use whatever  
in their present form. For the guns that  
were mounted there was but little ammunition.

In the event of a war, he said, we would  
find ourselves without proper coast de-  
fense and with but little ammunition to be  
used in the guns which are in order. If  
an appropriation was made and placed in  
the hands of the board of ordnance to be  
used to the best advantage they could soon  
provide proper coast defenses on both our  
eastern and western shores.

Colonel Livingston, who is a mem-  
ber of the subcommittee preparing the bill, thinks  
that General Miles's suggestion will be  
adopted.

**An Amendment Offered.**

Pilot Bigley Tells Why the New York  
Went Aground.

New York, March 5.—Pilot Richard  
Bigley, who had charge of the steamship  
New York when she grounded last Saturday,  
was before Captain Samuel G. Fair-  
child and William H. Barrett, of the local  
barber. United States senator, and  
steamship owners, this morning agreed to  
submit the matter to a joint caucus. It is  
claimed that after today his vote will  
dwindle away to less than half of what  
he has been receiving.

Today's vote resulted: Blackburn, 55;  
Debt, 40; Carlisle, 7; Hunter, 4, and the  
rest scattering.

**Committee Room Meeting.**

After Senator Villa, president of the chamber  
that the cabinet had resigned, was  
elected by the members of the chamber  
to the disorderly demonstrations. These  
reserves are the men born in 1872 and the  
calling of them from their employments  
will cause serious financial loss to them.

**Want to Impeach Crisp.**

After Crisp's announcement in the  
chamber that the cabinet had resigned,  
he said that the government owned about  
150 very valuable coast defense guns, which  
were unmounted, and of no use whatever  
in their present form. For the guns that  
were mounted there was but little ammunition.

He agreed he could put it on in the  
conference committee after the bill passed  
the senate and under the circumstances  
he and the other Georgians thought it best.

The bill will probably pass the house to-  
morrow. Then the postoffice appropriation  
bill will be taken up. It carries the ap-  
propriation for fast mails to Georgia and  
other southern points.

Another fight will be made upon it by  
some of the eminently virtuous statesmen  
who see fit to demagogue against it on the  
ground that it is a subsidy. But nevertheless  
it will be adopted as usual and the  
southern mails will continue.

**Livingston Leaves Today.**

Colonel Livingston will leave for Georgia  
tomorrow morning. He will spend Satur-

day in Atlanta and will remain a week or  
ten days in Georgia. Colonel Livingston  
expects to succeed himself and will prob-  
ably take occasion to review the political  
situation in the state while at home. How-  
ever, he goes home primarily on account of  
sickness in his family.

E. W. B.

**WORK IN THE HOUSE.**

Fee and Salary Amendment Receives  
a Discussion.

Washington, March 5.—Early in the day  
the senate's request for a conference on the  
Cuban resolutions was agreed to, and  
Speaker Reed announced Messrs. Pitts, Hatt,  
Adams and McCreary as managers on the  
part of the house.

The bill making the national military  
public fields for military maneuver and  
drill by the regular army and state militia,  
under regulations fixed by the secretary  
of war, was passed. Also a bill appropriating  
\$36,000 for the reconstruction of the  
bridge over the Mississippi river at Rock  
Island, Ill.

The rest of the day was spent in further  
discussion of the fee and salary amendment  
to the legislative, executive and judicial  
appropriation bills, most of the time  
upon the section fixing salaries of district  
marshals. But one change was made in the  
schedule proposed by the committee on the  
judiciary, that of the marshal for the east-  
ern district of Michigan being increased  
from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Mr. Dingley, rep-  
ublican of Maine, secured an amendment  
reducing the general maximum compensation  
of the field deputies from \$2,000 to \$1,500,  
with authority for the attorney general to  
pay \$2,000 in certain special cases.

The house, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned un-  
til tomorrow without having completed con-  
sideration of the bill.

**CALL FOR GOLD STANDARD.**

**NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COM-  
MERCE ISSUES AN APPEAL.**

Declares Against Free Coinage and  
Says the Single Standard Must  
Be Adhered To.

New York, March 5.—The chamber of  
commerce special committee on sound financial  
legislation today introduced in the  
chamber a resolution in the form of an ap-  
peal to commercial bodies and business  
men throughout the country calling upon  
them to stand by sound money in selecting  
delegates to both national conventions. The  
resolution, which was unanimously adopted  
by the chamber of commerce, is as follows:

"To the Commercial Bodies and Business  
Men of the United States—The chamber of  
commerce of the state of New York believes  
that the time has now come for a movement  
on the part of the commercial bodies and  
all men, whether engaged in farming, man-  
ufacturing or trade, who are interested in  
commercial prosperity in the United States,  
to remove from political agitation the question  
of the permanence of the standard of  
value upon which all the business of this  
country is transacted. It invites co-operation  
to this end in an effort to create a  
strong public opinion in behalf of an unequivocal  
declaration by the political parties upon  
the maintenance of our existing standard  
and of the elimination of all doubtful  
expressions in respect to the re-opening  
of the mint of the United States to the  
minting of silver.

The Feeling in Italy.

Reports from every city and town of  
consequence throughout Italy show that  
the excitement caused by the Italian re-  
verses in Abyssinia displays no signs of  
waning; on the contrary, in many places  
it grows greater as the meagre details of  
the defeat filter through the press from  
official sources.

The popular indignation is directed  
against Signor Crisp and the other min-  
isters, who rightly or wrongly are held  
to be responsible for the disgrace that  
has befallen the Italian army. As a  
matter of fact, however, Signor Crisp  
did not at first approve of the country's  
embarking upon the hazardous undertaking  
of conquering the Abyssinians, and it  
was only due to the pressure exerted  
upon him that he agreed to support the  
policy of expanding the Italian posses-  
sions in Africa.

The monarchists cheered the king and the  
army, and though the participants  
in the暴乱 were severely wounded. The radical students had  
invited Signor Venderlini, a radical member  
of the chamber, to make a speech at the  
meeting and he attempted to do so, but  
was forced to stop, and then withdrew  
to withdraw from the hall.

The excitement finally subsided and the  
monarchs, who were in the minority,  
gave their approval to a resolution express-  
ing hope that victory would return to the  
Italian arms and acclimating the king and  
the army.

**Many Local Disturbances.**

Rome, March 5.—The troops at the quirinal  
have been ordered confined to their  
barracks and the university has been  
closed. Several of the students were  
severely wounded. The radical students had  
invited Signor Venderlini, a radical member  
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**Students Meet and Fight.**

**KNIVES USED IN A LIVELY ITALIAN DIS-  
AGREEMENT.**

Rome, March 5.—A meeting of students of  
the university was held yesterday which  
resulted in a row in which several persons  
were more or less seriously injured. During  
the progress of the meeting an excited discussion  
took place between a radical and  
a conservative student, the former denouncing  
in unmeasured terms the policy of  
the government in respect to the conduct  
of the campaign in Africa.

The monarchists cheered the king and the  
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## IN MORGAN'S HANDS

Likely That He Will Finance the  
Baltimore and Ohio.

## SPENCER FOR PRESIDENT.

It Will Be Worked in Close Connection  
with the Southern—Has 3,000  
Miles of Road.

New York, March 5.—(Special)—It is reported on apparently good authority that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. will reorganize the bankrupt Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The plan is to amalgamate the Baltimore and Ohio with the Southern railway and make Samuel Spencer the head of both. Mr. Morgan is an old hand at reorganization, which he has practiced with more or less success for many years.

About a dozen roads have been doctored by this great financier. His greatest success has been with the Southern. He attributes this largely to the excellent management of the Georgian who is at its head. Mr. Spencer's economic policy is the only thing that could have saved the Southern when other corporations of equal and greater strength were dropping by the wayside during the great money crisis. Morgan has relied on Spencer more than on any other man associated with him. Mr. Morgan made him president of the Pittsburgh and Western, and when the Pittsburgh and Western stock came into the possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Mr. Spencer was made president of the "Royal Blue" line. He cut the expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio down to the lowest notch and pruned the worthless assets of the company until the Garrett and Johns Hopkins estates rose up in revolt. The economy was so strict for them, but Morgan, Spencer believed it to be the only way to save the property. The recent collapse of the property that was once considered as good as government bonds, leads to the belief that they were right.

President Mayer, representing the Garrett and Johns Hopkins properties, succeeded Mr. Spencer. From that day two sets of accounts were kept—one by Morgan & Co., who were large stockholders, and one by the crowd in Baltimore. Morgan knew how the Baltimore and Ohio was piling up debt on the Mercantile Trust Company, and he knew that the end was near. The story of the failure to meet the interest due March 1st, is too recent property to repeat. Only a few days ago the country was startled to hear that the great Baltimore and Ohio, with 3,000 miles of road and over \$300,000,000 of securities, was bankrupt.

Mr. Morgan was not startled. He knew that the time had come, and was ready to act. The directors were regarding the road themselves, but Mr. Morgan had a word to say. He sent out in the name of one of his syndicate friends an offer to buy defaulting bonds at par. Receiver Cowen came to New York and saw Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan, it is said, has closed the deal and is now in absolute control. Nothing can be done now without his consent. He will be as able as any man, Mr. Spencer back at his road and the Baltimore and Ohio and Southern jointly. It is reported that the stockholders are to be assured \$40 per share.

The above telegram from New York corroborates the prediction heretofore made in The Constitution's reader that Mr. Morgan would stand at the head of the Baltimore and Ohio, or the real power behind the scenes. As long as four years ago The Constitution predicted the ultimate consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and the old Richmond Terminal properties.

## CAN THEY PAY IT?

## Second Money on the Marietta and North Georgia Due.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 5.—(Special)—Should the purchasers of the Marietta and North Georgia road fall tomorrow to make the second payment on their purchase, the \$32,000 they paid in at the sale will be lost and the road again advertised and sold within thirty days.

The amount due is \$157,000, but by a recent modification of Judge Newman, if \$32,000 is paid in tomorrow the remainder will not be due for three months. The Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, which company furnished the \$32,000 already paid, having gotten an injunction restraining the purchasers from transferring the sale, there is little hope for them to make the second payment. The attorneys here say there is no way in which Messrs. Erb and Yeager can raise the money and they have the papers ready to file asking for another sale.

It was learned here today from a thoroughly reliable source that the action of the Knickerbocker in restraining a transfer is backed by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and when the road is again sold, the Louisville and Nashville will buy it.

Mr. Rice, of New York, who was present at the recent sale, was there to bid for the Louisville and Nashville, but was instructed not to bid over \$700,000. This time the Louisville and Nashville will bid until they get it.

It was learned here today that the fact which leaked out here today, but from authority, that the Louisville and Nashville road has for the past eight months owned the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville road, running from Middlesboro to Knoxville.

When the Louisville and Nashville gets the Marietta and North Georgia, it will be the only road connecting the two, they will at once open a line from Louisville and Cincinnati to Atlanta. The Louisville and Nashville will establish division headquarters here and erect new terminals. They will also build the track between Marietta and Atlanta.

The above are the reasons given for the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville having not been reorganized since it was sold. The purchase of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville by the Louisville and Nashville is a realization of the fondest hopes of the citizens of Knoxville and should be welcomed by all. The road will doubtless be celebrated with a public demonstration here. The road worst injured by the deal is the Southern.

## ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH.

## Many New Industries Under Way in Georgia

Baltimore, Md., March 5.—(Special)—Report to the manufacturers' record for the week show an increase in the number of new industries under way in the south, both in industrial masters and in the purchase of farm land for colonization purposes. A number of large tracts, one of 5,000 acres and other smaller bodies, have been purchased for settlement by farmers by companies organized in the west and northwest.

Several manufacturing enterprises of more or less local interest were organized, including a plan to establish a large bleachingery near Augusta. It is formed by leading cotton manufacturers. It is calculated to have a very important effect upon the growth of the textile interests of the south, as this section has

lacked bleachingeries. A 3,000-horse power water fall near Columbus, Ga., has been purchased and will be developed for the same people contemplating also a \$1,000,000 mill shop to cost \$200,000 will be built at Columbus. The contract will be for the building of fifteen miles of railroads through extensive coal, iron and timber properties near LaFayette, Ga., which will open up an important territory for coal mining and iron making. A \$200,000 cotton gin and machine works has been purchased and will develop an extensive business in machinery making. During the week cotton gin companies have been purchased at Hickory, N. C., Louisville, Greenwood, N. C.; Landrum, Hartsville, Greenville, S. C., and Monroe, La. An Indiana company with cotton gin and power company at Charlotte, reorganized to extend operations to leather and shoe manufacturing company at San Antonio, Tex.; a \$25,000 electric light and power plant at Birmingham, a \$50,000 leather and power company at Petersburg, Va.; an extensive enlargement of brass and iron foundry at Newport News.

## A REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

## TWO REPORTS OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

An Exciting Debate and the Withdrawal of One Section from the Convention.

Tallahassee, Fla., March 5.—(Special)—The committee on credentials came into the republican state convention at 2 o'clock this morning, submitting majority and minority reports, the former being adopted by eight and the latter by one member of said committee. The majority report was favorable to the Eagan-McKinley combine and the minority to their opponents, led in the convention by Gunby and Chandler.

The former, however, was defeated, as the convention, by a majority of 100,000, was passed by, notwithstanding a motion, a bitter and vituperative debate and at 4 o'clock, when the convention was ready to vote on the majority report, Chandler made a vehement protest against the proceedings, and he and Gunby led a bolt of eighty delegates from the convention amid the roar of applause.

Gunby and Chandler adjourned the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock.

Roll call of the regular convention showed 140 of the 200 present. The two delegations were then present, the majority report adopted and a contesting delegation seated, giving the body 148 members.

The following delegates to St. Louis were chosen: E. S. Skinner, G. E. Lee, J. G. Long, St. Augustine; L. W. Livingston, Kew West, and four others. No instructions, but all for McKinley.

The bolters' convention selected E. R. Gunby, Tampa; H. W. Chandler, Ocala; H. S. Chubb, Winterpark; S. H. Coleman, Gainesville, and four others. All un instructed and favorable to anybody but McKinley.

The regular convention adopted a resolution of sympathy for the Cuban insurgents, requesting congress to take prompt action in the matter of aiding the Nicaragua canal and adjourned until 1 p. m., with 152 answering to roll call.

This convention elected E. C. Weeks, of Tallahassee, and Purdie, of Marianna, delegates to St. Louis, and all others; all for McKinley. Gunby, however, taking undue advantage of him and he has called a convention for tonight to do the job over to his liking.

The St. Louis delegations from the second district are Dennis, Eagan, of Jacksonville, and L. L. Purcell, of Palatka.

Gunby convention elected a state executive committee and adjourned one day. One week ago the republican party of Florida was enthusiastic and came to the capital buoyant with hopes of a great and successful career within its grasp, but now it is rent in twain with as cheerless a future as ever confronted it.

## LETTER FROM MISS BARTON.

She Tells of the Situation in Armenia.

New York, March 5.—A letter just received by a member of the American Red Cross from Miss Clara Barton, dated Pera, Constantinople, February 19th, tells of the situation of the Red Cross party which came from Armenia January 22d, and also contains the following:

"The cablegram sent by Minister Terrell yesterday afternoon to Secretary Oney and which I trust was made public, was the outcome of a call in the morning upon the sublime porte in the person of its minister of foreign affairs, who is as far as possible, as productive of beneficial results as could be wished for.

Mr. Terrell was very much gratified and seems very happy over our success, to which the state department and he contributed so largely.

Fire this morning.

Three small frame houses on Brick street, near Peters, were partially destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire had gained considerable headway when the department arrived. The loss is small.

## ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, Wanted a Joint Resolution.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today Mr. Mitchell, republican, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, continued and finished the argument begun by him yesterday in support of the committee's report declaring Henry A. Dupont a duly elected senator of the United States from the state of Delaware. The matter went over till Monday next, when Mr. Turpin, democrat, of Indiana, representing the minority of the committee, is to present an argument on the opposite side of the question.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the state of Tennessee and of the

General Gordon.

This date was finally decided upon in order to conform to the time when the south, both in industrial masters and in the purchase of farm land for colonization purposes. A number of large tracts, one of 5,000 acres and other smaller bodies, have been purchased for settlement by farmers by companies organized in the west and northwest.

Several manufacturing enterprises of more or less local interest were organized, including a plan to establish a large bleachingery near Augusta. It is formed by leading cotton manufacturers. It is calculated to have a very important effect upon the growth of the textile interests of the south, as this section has

## WATER AND CANDY

## George E. Johnson's Candy Factory Gutted by Fire.

## DANGEROUS BLAZE LAST NIGHT

Fire Was Discovered in the Factory Room—Defective Flue of a Furnace Started It.

The candy factory and salesroom of Mr. George E. Johnson, on Alabama street, was gutted by fire and water shortly after 7 o'clock last night. The fire damage is small, but a considerable portion of candy and candy materials in water soaked.

The fire originated in the candy factory room on the second floor of the building.

It was started by an inquiry from Mr. Wolcott as to what business was

done for the senate that allowed the triangular colloquy. The vice president explained the situation.

"Let it go over," Mr. Hale interposed.

The vice president asked whether there was any objection to Mr. Allen's request.

"I call the attention of the senator from Nebraska to the importance of observing the rule which requires imperatively that on objection to any measure it shall go over, and unless the senate believes that there is some distinctive good reason, it is the duty of the senate to sustain the rule. I hope he will not ask unanimous consent to break the rule. I will not object myself."

This brought about a sharp interchange of compliments between Messrs. Allen and Hale, in which Hale was the victor.

The fire was confined to a section of the room near the center, but the entire factory and salesroom was flooded by water.

Mr. Johnson and the city salesmen and a visitor were in the front of the store when the blaze was discovered. All of the employees of the factory and salesroom went out until such time as Mr. Allen could have a vote on the matter.

Among the bills passed was the senate bill to pay \$4,538 to the heirs of the late John Roach for labor and material on the United States gunboat Dolphin.

Also house bill to incorporate the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Johnson's attention was attracted by something cracking above just as City Marshal J. W. Humphries rushed in the store and told him that the place was afire above. Rushing to the elevator shaft Mr. Johnson looked up and saw a great bank of smoke hovering above his head. He also saw a bright light in brilliancy each instant.

Realizing in an instant that the factory room was burning Mr. Johnson hurriedly telephoned for the fire department and Captain Joyner and his entire department quickly responded. And it was quick work that they did, too. The chemical engine was put to work and several streams of water turned on the fire. It was impossible to go through the smoke over the stairway leading to the factory room, so dense was it, and the firemen hoisted ladders in front of the building on Alabama street. Sending two nozzles up to the windows water was thrown through on the blaze. The same plan was followed in the rear and within a short time after the work began the fire had been extinguished, apparently.

Flowers Deep in Water.

The room was still full of smoke, however, and the firemen were unable to tell whether or not the blaze had been put entirely out, so they continued to hold the nozzles toward the bed of the fire. When the smoke finally cleared away an inspection was made of the place and it was found that the fire had originated near the center of the building, but had burned only a little way before being flooded out. The second floor was quite deep in water, however, and it soon broke through the ceiling and flooded the salesroom on Alabama street.

The work of the department was then devoted to protecting the candy show cases and other goods in the salesroom, but the water had already done its work.

Several showcases were broken and the candles were found soaking in water, ruining a large portion of the stock.

In the basement Mr. Johnson kept a supply of sugar in barrels and other materials for use in his business. The water dripped and ran through the floor to the basement and damaged the sugar and other stuff, but to what extent could not be determined last night. The firemen cleared the place of all the water they could get out, but in the basement the floor was left covered. Taraulins were put over the goods in the salesrooms and other means of protection observed.

His Loss Unknown.

Mr. Johnson was asked about his loss but he stated that he could not make an accurate estimate.

He said that he could not tell how much of his stock had been damaged by water and would not be able to make an estimate until he had gone over the stock today.

He stated that at this season of the year he usually carries a stock of about \$7,000 or \$8,000. The stock is insured fully.

The fire looked as if it would be an ugly one and Chief Joyner and his men prepared for a hard fight when they saw the great banks of smoke roll out of the windows. The street is lined with big wholesale stores and a fire uncontrollable in that section would mean a tremendous loss.

Not only is the fulest permission given for our entrance into Armenia, but an active and generous effort was displayed toward making our ends meet, our stores stocked, decently, and our men well fed.

Mr. Terrell was very much gratified and seems very happy over our success, to which the state department and he contributed so largely.

Fire this morning.

Three small frame houses on Brick street, near Peters, were partially destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire had gained considerable headway when the department arrived. The loss is small.

## ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, Wanted a Joint Resolution.

New York, March 5.—A letter just received by a member of the American Red Cross from Miss Clara Barton, dated Pera, Constantinople, February 19th, tells of the situation of the Red Cross party which came from Armenia January 22d, and also contains the following:

"The cablegram sent by Minister Terrell yesterday afternoon to Secretary Oney and which I trust was made public, was the outcome of a call in the morning upon the sublime porte in the person of its minister of foreign affairs, who is as far as possible, as productive of beneficial results as could be wished for.

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lacked bleachingeries. A \$200,000 mill shop to cost \$200,000 will be built at Saltzburg, N. C.; Landrum, Hartsville, Greenwood, S. C., and Monroe, La. An Indiana company with

United States Marshals Carroll today re

ceived \$100,000 with which to pay its

debts



# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year ... \$3 00  
The Daily (with Sunday) per year ... 6 00  
The Sunday Edition (20 pages) ... 2 00  
The Weekly ... 1 00

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BOSTON—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street; Gramercy Hotel.  
DENVER—COL. Hamilton & Kendrick.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bettler Bros.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.  
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

# 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 6, 1896.

White Hall, Ga., February 11.—Inclosed find one year's subscription to The Constitution. I do not see how I could do without the paper.

N. L. YOUNG.

**A Challenge to The Courier-Journal.**  
Chief among the organs of the money power in this country today stands The Louisville Courier-Journal, a newspaper made famous by Henry Watterson. There is nothing too mean or too malignant for The Courier-Journal to say against those who are opposing the money power and who are still in favor of the democratic doctrine of the free coinage of silver. In attacking its former friends and allies Mr. Watterson's paper is both vicious and scurrilous, and this is the more peculiar when we remember the former attitude of The Courier-Journal.

Ten years ago this malignant organ of the money power was filling its columns with unanswerable arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver; "he position it took then was unassailable and has never been successfully assailed since. On the 10th of August, 1886, Mr. Watterson's paper, which is now the most active organ of the money power can claim in any part of the country, printed the following editorial. We print it in this place in order to give it the prominence it deserves:

The Courier-Journal has been devoting a large amount of space, week after week, to the discussion of the silver situation in its relations to the interest of the United States. Most of the newspapers of the United States have taken up the side of the matter; many do not refer to it at all, and the daily newspaper except The Courier-Journal in any part of the union is treating it with any degree of that earnestness and persistence which should imply that it is recognized by leading minds as a question of infinite moment, and of immediate and intense practical significance to the welfare of all classes of citizens. Such is the practical bearing of the question, and the practical bearing upon the interest of all men, and we find the whole American press ignoring it.

The Courier-Journal lays down the following propositions:

1. That demonetization of silver, which has proved so sorely tried up to this writing, in the United States and Europe, has had the effect of advancing the value of gold, about 40 per cent.

2. That this has been accomplished by depressing the value of all other property to that extent.

3. That about 40 per cent of the property and producing resources of the people have been transferred to a comparatively small class of men, whose stock in trade is gold investments.

4. That in the exact proportion as gold has risen, the burden of debt and taxation has increased; and that in proportion as property and labor have declined, the capacity of the people to pay their debt and taxes has increased.

5. That the silver discount is creating a boom of more than 30 per cent in favor of the farm productions of India and Asia, which to that extent cheapens the wheat, cotton and various other productions of the United States.

6. That these lamentable conditions have been produced by legislation.

7. That they can be undone by a proper law by the pro-silver legislation.

Now, here are seven propositions, either of which, if true, certainly proves the silver situation is a matter of intense and universal importance. If so, why is not the matter forced upon public attention day after day by the newspapers in the land which do not even body and bones by the money kings, or the gold companies? If they (or either of them) are not true, why do they not prove it, and put the whole question at rest once for all. If any newspaper in New York, or Boston, or Chicago, or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or Cincinnati, or New Orleans can successfully controvert any one of these propositions it will render the public valuation of silver so at once. If they cannot controvert either of these propositions they are obviously conniving at a gigantic fraud and wrong which cannot possibly co-exist with any degree of prosperity. If any or all of the propositions are true, the honest journalist, who can be expected to understand the principles involved, cannot consistently adhere to giving the greatest publicity possible.

We challenge the editors of the papers named, and of any others, to point out a single flaw or error in any proposition of the seven, and if this can't be done, we ask in the name of the people, what interests there are which will consider, in giving the greatest publicity possible.

In order to show the character of those new Japanese manufactures it is only necessary to look at some figures.

In 1884 Japan imported \$9,551,961 worth of raw cotton.

Now, to show the countries which are affected by this new Japanese competition printed in its Washington correspondent the story of how the importation of manufactured Japanese goods threatened the destruction of American manufacturers.

The fact that they are able, through the difference of the exchange on money, to place their wares on sale in the United States at from 50 to 75 per cent cheaper than they can be manufactured here is startling and demands attention.

Speaking about these new competitors Commissioner Wright, of the department of labor, calls attention to the fact that since their release from the exclusive policy of the fendi lords the people of Japan are making their own goods with the greatest skill and ingenuity. They have studied the methods of all civilized nations and have adopted those which seemed to them most suitable for their own purpose and convenience. They have assimilated the best ideas of Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, France and the United States. It is only forty years since the ports of Japan were forcibly opened to foreign commerce. Less than thirty years ago the first labor-saving machinery was introduced into the island, and now their exports exceed \$115,000,000 a year.

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THE TOWN.  
of bicycles was  
tree. The big athletic  
and Indian clubs; the  
men who ride be-  
come to take other ex-  
man who rides to  
the small boy who  
it's sake; the young  
it is a fad and the  
girl were in the broken

men of Cherokee who  
covered load of fresh  
to the city had stop-  
per.



hitting cap and knicker-  
hair's breath from the

he'll break his infernal  
stroke. "An' I hope he

invariably receives  
A wheel came speed-  
like the wind. A tall,  
in his hand and derby  
machine and she rode  
mission. She rode down  
gon like a destroying  
ing to amaze the far-  
how near to the wag-  
without a collision. The

Her face was rosy  
looked reproachfully at  
a frenzy of wrath was  
and oaths upon her.  
speak to a lady like that,  
ly.  
ated the enraged, "You  
legged breeches—you  
internal head smashed,  
if you fool with me!"

me of the cotton  
McBride, of Judge Tan-  
days the petitions al-  
and my desk is piled  
suits were filed during  
February, but since the  
there has been but  
one placed upon my desk.  
Divorces are like  
marriages and  
deaths; they come in  
clusters; they are  
contagious and cou-  
ples who have appar-  
ently been well-  
mated rush to the  
clerk's office and  
hand in legal re-  
quest for separation.

Wives who have been  
homes catch the con-  
days their names are  
sensational divorce pet-  
often noticed and is  
every month.  
ing ludicrous as well as  
ordinary of the papers.  
that a husband has  
been thrown out of  
her down the fire  
her over the chimney  
surprise when the rail-  
was a little  
the day after the de-  
word his wife could  
his very bones in

as a rule, always sim-  
plified charges which  
set in here and never a  
at the use of the word  
"drinker" plays an im-  
paper and frequently  
adds pathos to the  
is but little defend-  
is reached. In case  
to discuss of the case  
leaves the courtroom  
and the husband de-  
manner.

vered has been blessed  
as always as a rule a  
ossessed with the right  
occurs. The wife  
the husband swears  
capable of caring for  
The wife says her  
and thus charges and  
made without limit  
in the case.

of the beliefs of the  
are going to ascend  
on March 6th have ap-  
sition. The cranks  
lanta except one.  
that they are going  
date at 6 o'clock  
ieve this so strongly

duced price and pro-  
the right for the re-  
had to stay here in  
and care. She spent  
as if she was one  
colored four hun-  
her money was gone  
time she found  
very sick, so sick  
sent for a doctor.  
conditions the doc-  
the bedside of the  
there was money  
it was too skep-  
not so soon to  
of the Church of  
nd not desert their  
fact that had not  
have a certain kind  
when one of  
become sick. They  
the body believing  
For two days they  
the case of the  
Test. The third  
body lay stiff and  
mission to the clouds  
the faithful still min-  
body, applying the  
therally. Still no  
response. The negro  
it was six days be-  
ave up hope and  
sorrowing, say-  
not of the hun-  
thousand virgins

# WILL RISE AND SHINE AT BREAK OF DAY

One Hundred and Fifty Excited Souls  
to Soar Aloft.

## LAST DAY ON EARTH

Final Farewells Were Spoken and All  
Preparation Made for Flight.

## OTHER CITIES SEND DELEGATIONS

A Crowd to Perch on Stone Mountain Until  
They Are Caught Up.

## POLICE APPEAR ON THE SCENE

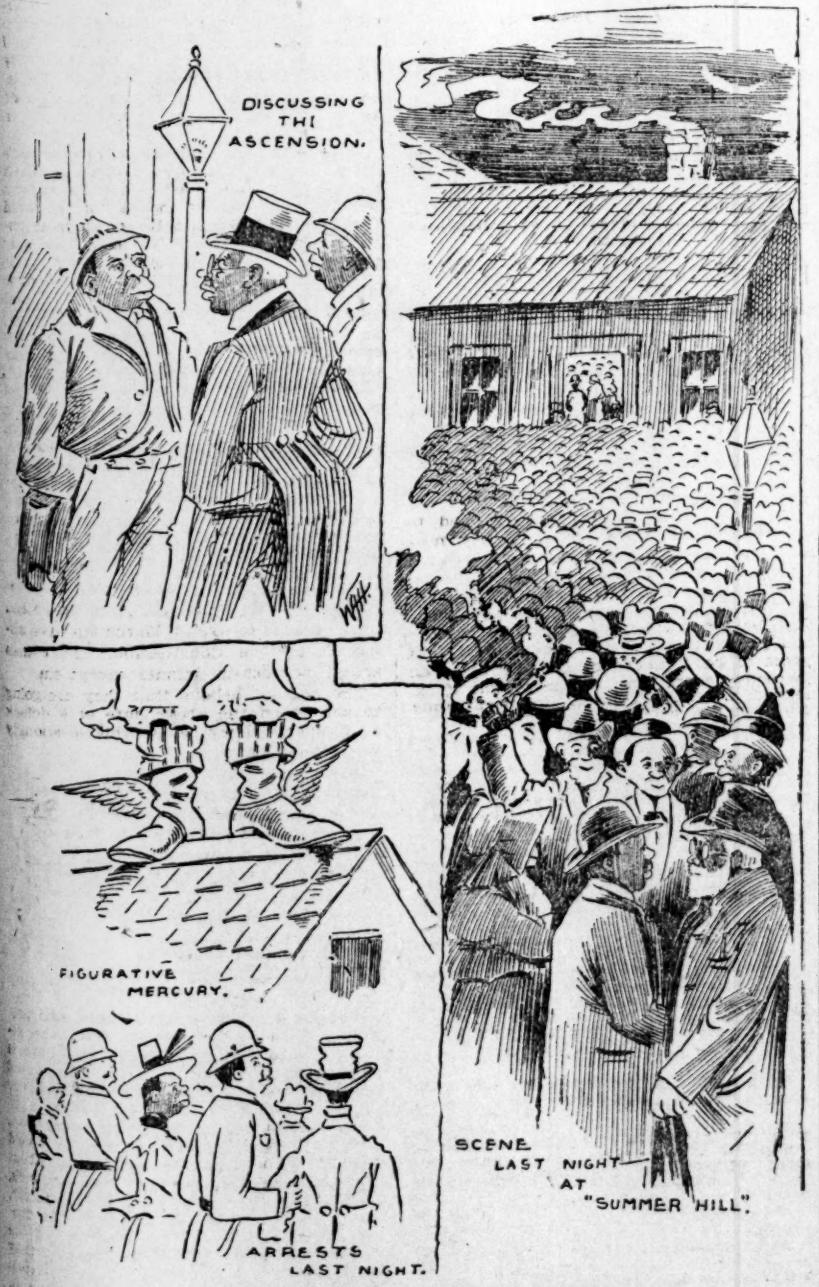
Fourteen of the Faithful Arrested Last Night, but They  
Will Defy Prison Bars.

This morning at 6 o'clock they will rise  
and shine—the 150 negroes who have been  
meeting for the last month with the ex-  
pectation of doating away on high on  
March 6th.

When dawn comes there will be a flut-  
tering of eager hearts. Far away into the  
infinity of space, lodged in some happy  
resting place, where they will know  
neither sorrow nor sin, where their black  
skins will be changed into substance  
ethereal and translucent, there they will  
be carried today, for the year of jubilee  
has come, and the day of departure is at  
hand.

With the firm tenacity of their earnest  
belief, to which they have clung for the  
last few months, the darkies will wait  
for the time to come. Their faith has  
not weakened. It is as strong as it was  
when first they received it.

It was reported yesterday that their  
pastor had flown, that he had already been  
translated, that he had gone to prepare the  
way, carrying with him the funds of the  
society, but Brother Smith was still an  
Yester afternoon it was decided by



THE DAY BEFORE THE FLIGHT TO THE SKIES.  
inhabitant of this material sphere. He had  
not departed. He was wary. The police  
had threatened. To avoid them he took  
a number of his flock and made his way  
to a different part of the city, where ser-  
vices were held in the most serious man-  
ner.

Last night while holding service fourteen  
of the believers were arrested and carried  
to police headquarters. But their faith  
was not shaken. Through the steel cages  
that hold them in, defying the stone walls  
of the big buildings they will ascend and  
soar merrily to that place appointed for  
them of the faith.

Came from Culloden.  
It was 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when  
a hack drove rapidly up before the meet-

ing house, on the corner of Connally and  
Richmond streets. The driver wore a  
broad smile that showed his amusement.

A little old black woman with a bundle  
on her arm, and a small child, followed  
the young children bringing up the rear.  
A crowd had already gathered and looked  
curiously at the new arrivals.

"Whar is dey? What is dey?" asked the  
old woman running toward the improvised  
church.

"Whar is who, nigger?" asked an ir-  
reverent onlooker.

"War's my son, Bre'r Marper, an' his  
floc' what gwine to rise tomorrow?"

"I'm comin', dem niggers done fly' way  
for de time kum," said one of the skeptical  
onlookers.

"Dar, now, dey done gone an' lef' me.  
I axed dem ter stay 'twil I git here. What  
dey gone? Whar de gone?"

The crowd that had assembled were evi-  
dently disbelievers.

The police had kocked up ter clouds.

Dat's what. Las' night dey wuz all  
apprain' an' shoutin' an' de fast 'ling

body known dar wuz a moughy  
flutterin', sam' ez de wings uv a turkey  
buzzard an' when de people looked, dat  
was standin' up, de do, do, do, do, do, do, do,

dar, reppin' ole man Jones, an' he  
wuzn' uv da faith."

The old woman was at first inclined to  
believe the story. She thought she had  
mistaken the date of the ascension.

W. Cuddy, the white evangelist  
who had been doing some work in the  
teachings of the ascensionists, came up.

He found that the woman was a mother-

in-law of one of the men who had been  
heading the movement for ascension. Mr.

Cuddy took out his Bible and in a few  
words tried to convince the woman that she  
was wrong in her belief.

She informed him that she had come  
nearly a hundred miles, that she had sold  
her little farm and given the money away,  
that she had given everything she had in  
the world away to her neighbors and started  
to Atlanta to go to heaven with the  
rest of the true believers.

She insisted that she must find her son,

but the evangelist, by strenuous argu-

ment, convinced her that her belief was  
ill-founded. She was taken in charge by a  
colored man, who gave her lodgings at 76  
Richmond street. She told the evangelist  
that she had changed her mind, but  
not at the house declare that she  
intends to mount aloft at daybreak.

Their Last Day.

Police interference was necessary at the  
corner of Fair and Terry streets yester-  
afternoon. Ten members of the aerial  
crew gathered at that time to say  
goodby to their friends and neighbors.  
Every day in the neighborhood  
came to look on and gazed curiously at the  
excited believers.

For the time the ascensionists held an  
outdoor meeting. They were chanting in  
a kind of monotone, weird, emotional  
tune that stirred their feelings to the  
shouting point.

"Brother, Ise gwine home to glory, glory,  
Brother, Ise gwine home, to glory, glory,  
Brother, Ise gwine home to glory,  
In de year of jubilee."

The negroes would join in the chorus  
with powerful voices.

An old negro woman on one side "histed  
de hymn":

"Look ober yonder, what I see,  
Angels biddin' me ter kum;  
Two tall angel beck'n' fit me,  
Angels biddin' me ter kum."

The crowd took up the chorus:

"Rise an' shine mourners,  
Rise an' shine mourners,  
Rise an' shine mourners,  
Angels biddin' me ter kum."

There was a pause. Another voice took  
up the verse.

"Ise gwine to heben on a milk-white  
steed,  
Angels biddin' me ter kum.

Gwing ter drink de milk an' hunny, all I  
need.

Angels biddin' me ter kum."

Those who were excited at the  
approach of the time when they should  
depart from the earth. Eternal farewells  
were spoken.

"Goodby, Ise gwine higher, higher,  
Ise gwine ten leah did wicked wif. Ise  
gwine to die, die, die, die, die, die, die,  
an' no sin er ting er dat kin'. I'll rise  
an' shine, kase Ise a true belieber. My  
believe be quite strong, wif be no  
darkness dar. You folks what'll stay  
here 'll be bla' all de time. We's gwine  
up, what we'll white same ez all de  
time we de white folks."

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and the other members will insist on the  
election of their choice, notwithstanding  
the opposition that may arise in the course  
of the action. Dr. Holmes, Dr. May-  
or King, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Broth-  
er C. K. Maddox.

As has been pointed out in The Constitu-  
tion, the minority can cast their ballots  
as to require the majority candidate to  
vote for himself in order to secure election  
to the office he desires, but it is not thought that any vigorous oppo-  
sition will arise to the choice of the major-  
ity. The ascensionists will be supported  
in their choice by Mr. Branan or Mr.  
Beaupre. It is expected that Mr. Branan  
will be the candidate for the chair, while  
the majority will be supported by Dr. Holmes.

Others in the crowd began to tell their  
friends goodby. The disorder was so  
great that the police were called.

Those who were members of the band  
which marched this morning went together  
to a house near by and continued  
their singing.

The rest of the crowd scattered. At several  
hours in the neighborhood services were  
being held.

WELL HAVE RAIN TODAY.

The Weather To Be Unsettled and  
Damp, Says the Weather Man.

The weather chart of last evening showed  
an area of comparatively high barometric  
pressure hovering over the central part of  
the Mississippi river, while lower pressure  
prevailed in the west along the eastern  
slopes of the Rockies. At several points  
along the Mississippi river and in Georgia  
was still falling at nightfall and snow  
in North Dakota. The mercury was moving  
upward in the central part of the country,  
except the extreme northwest, where there was a slight change in  
the temperature.

Local Weather for Atlanta and vicinity.

Unsettled, rainy weather, with unimportant  
temperature changes.

Wet weather for Georgia; increasing  
cloudiness with showers in extreme  
northwestern portion; warmer.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean daily temperature.....48

Highest temperature.....54

Lowest temperature.....42

Precipitation during 24 hours 7 p. m. ....62

Normal temperature.....50

Deficiency since January 1st.....54

GEORGE E. HUNT,  
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

North and South Carolina—Fair and  
winds, with some rain.

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness with  
showers in extreme northwestern portion,  
warmer, southerly winds.

Florida—Fair and  
light showers, southerly winds.

Alabama—Cloudy with showers in north  
and western portion, easterly winds.

Mississippi—Fair and  
light showers, southerly winds.

Arkansas—Fair in the northwest, light  
showers in southeast portions, southwest  
winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Cloudy with  
showers, warmer in eastern portions,  
southerly winds.

Winters—Fair and  
light showers, warmer in eastern portions,  
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Lowest

## A BAD BREAK IN LIVERPOOL

Heavy Liquidation Caused Here and the  
Bears Encouraged.

### THEY WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE

Cotton Touches the Lowest Seen for  
a Long While.

### STOCKS OPENED FIRM; CLOSED WEAK

B. and G. Sold Down to the Lowest  
Point in Its History—It Affected  
the Whole List.

**HARLAND COFFEE POTS**  
perfectly clear, strong, aromatic. Finest Coffee Pot on market. Nickel plated. Price 10c. King Hardware Co.

**NG HASH CHIPPER, STEEL**  
LADIES. PRICE 25 CTS.  
KING HARDWARE CO.

**CARDENING**  
Now at hand. Wheellabrows and  
saws at KING HARDWARE CO.

**ts 10c. Ten Cents**  
articles in our window for 10c.  
KING HARDWARE CO.

**CTION**

**CYCLE**  
NDAR OF THE WORLD.  
ogue. Free if You Call.  
ords \$80, \$60, \$50. The  
in Gate City Guard  
s Class 8 to 10 p.m.

**Equitable Building.**

KIRKPATRICK, Cashier.

MIDDLEBROOKS, Ass't Cashier.

**Banking Co.**

Atlanta, Ga.

in terms consistent with

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

A. L. HOLBROOK.

CHARLES RUNNETTE.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

**BANK,**

US, \$100,000.

We are to receive on for

firms and individuals

in Safe Deposit Boxes

its issued on all parts of

the world.

**SMOKE CONSUMER**

**AND FUEL SAVER**

the smoke nuisance and

saves labor.

Boys Building 112 Dearborn

Street, Chicago, Ill.

as well as can be seen

at Atlanta Constitution and

General engine rooms. Address

**D. BURNS,**

ATLANTA, GA.

**ITUTE**

**CO and CIGARETTE HABITS.**

Keely Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

and Pine Sts.

**S. LEDGERS.**

Books, Cash Books,

Binding.

**ECTROTYPING**

Etc. Etc. of

ing Company.

ATLANTA, GA.

ders. &c.

**Schedules**

ature of All Trains

ly—Standard Time.

ayway Company.

No. DEPART TO—

1 No. 100 Washington, 10 a.m.

1 No. 102 Washington, 10 a.m.

1 No. 103 Cincinnati, 10 a.m.

1 No. 107 Chattanooga, 10 a.m.

1 No. 108 Birmingham, 10 a.m.

1 No. 109 Atlanta, 10 a.m.

1 No. 112 Tullahoma, 10 a.m.

1 No. 113 Franklin, 10 a.m.

1 No. 114 Jackson, 10 a.m.

1 No. 115 Birmingham, 10 a.m.

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1 No. 215 Birmingham, 10 a.m.

1 No. 216 Tuscaloosa, 10 a.m.

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# Bug Store

PRYOR STS.,  
Mr. Palmer's  
medicines.

Comp. Sirsaparilla is the best  
purifier; large size. . . . .  
Kidney Remedy, large size. . . . .  
Vegetable Liver Pills. . . . .  
Little Liver Pills. . . . .  
Pine and Tar Cough Syrup. . . . .  
Nerve and Bone Liniment, for  
rheumatism, sprains, etc. . . . .  
Carbolic Salve for cuts, burns,  
etc. . . . .  
Hair Dye, 2 bottles. . . . .  
Aromatic Ammonia. . . . .  
Electric Cleaning Cream. . . . .  
Forous Plasters. . . . .  
Tooth Powder. . . . .

## Household Necessities Special Prices.

Vanilla, best, per pint. . . . .  
Lemon, best, per pint. . . . .  
Cider, per pound. . . . .  
Cider, per pound. . . . .  
Small, per bottle. . . . .  
Large, per bottle. . . . .  
Imported, pt. bottle. . . . .  
Lime, the cans, per pound. . . . .  
Tar Balls, per pound. . . . .  
Barter, pure, per pound. . . . .  
Iva, per pound. . . . .  
Bees, each 15c. . . . .  
Bees, each, 5c to. . . . .

## GETTING TOGETHER.

The Georgia and the South Carolina Are  
Trying to Make Peace.

## LATTER GOT THE BEST OF IT

Now They Will Probably Be Better  
Friends Than They Have Been.  
Gossip of the Roads.

the intention of the company to build to Galveston.  
Prosecutor Howard, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company for violating the law requiring the arrival of trains to be posted to telegraph stations and the like. The fines imposed were \$250 at Jeffersonville and Watson stations respectively and the penalty for each violation is \$25.

## EDWARD HARRIGAN TONIGHT.

Will Appear at the Grand in "Old Lavender."

An engagement which has been looked forward to with pleasureable anticipations is that of Edward Harrigan, who opens tonight at the Grand. For his opening bill, Mr. Harrigan will present "Old Lavender," one of his greatest successes. A series of his performances tomorrow "My Son Dan," Mr. Harrigan's latest success, will be presented.

As an author, playright, and actor Mr. Harrigan fills a niche particularly his own. Like Dickens, he has gone among the people and typified them in his characters, although he is not true to nature. Before this innovation it was not considered good form to patronize low comedy character. From the "Mulligan Guards" of old to "Old Lavender" and "My Son Dan" Harrigan has improved his work with each new production. With a spotless shirt front, a beaming countenance and a new stiff hat the darky in question was nabbed by officers department.

With a spotless shirt front, a beaming countenance and a new stiff hat the darky in question was nabbed by officers department.

The remarkable characteristics of the negro enabled him to successfully dupe eighteen merchants, storekeepers and others in three weeks.

With a spotless shirt front, a beaming countenance and a new stiff hat the darky in question was nabbed by officers department.

The hands of the thief were snapped around the wrists of the officers to resist arrest, it required several men to restrain the negro and though he did not know him personally the darky was recognized at sight. He was quickly brought to trial in the police station house. The negro was condemned to a hard labor for one year.

Shorty after his arrest the negro was brought before Judge Andy Calhoun in the police court on a city charge of disorderly conduct. The negro was an unexpected pick for the grand jury.

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## ARE YOU GOING TO BE MARRIED?

If so, your attention is directed to our facilities for supplying handsomely engraved invitations and cards at a few days' notice and at very low prices. Our stock is large for weddings in position unequalled by any other in the country. We select from stocks where only a few pieces are shown when you can so much better place your order. The newest gift from our large display. Our prices will be found from 10 to 25 per cent less than others charge.

**CUT** GLASS can be bought from us at prices so much lower than prevail elsewhere that the fact is well known throughout the state.

If there is going to be a wedding in your family, it will pay you to write us. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

**a** **fraud!!!**

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition, when you ask for

**canadian club**  
**old oscar pepper**  
**four aces**

be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from  
re-filled bottles.

**Bluthenthal** "D. & B."  
& bickart

fine whiskies.  
Marietta and Forsyth st.  
hello! no. 378.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home with  
Dr. H. W. FOLEY,  
B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 1045 Whitehall St.

Our Method Never Fails To Cure.  
All diseases that have been neglected or failed to pick to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on us or write to Dr. H. W. STANLEY & Co., for their symptom blanks.

**SPECIALTIES:**  
Syphilis,  
Stricture,  
Gonorrhœa,  
Gleet,  
Hydrocele,  
Varicocele,  
Lost Manhood,  
Night Losses,  
Piles  
and all  
Rectal Diseases.

Office room 209 Norcross building, No. 25 Marietta street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga. Hours 8 to 12 m. and 6 to 7 and 8 p.m. Sunday 10 to 1 p.m.

**WANTED**  
**A DIVORCE.**

From the old fogey ideas and practices of certain physicians and specialists who use the old-fashioned and cruel way of burning and cutting for treating diseases of a delicate nature, cataract and diseases of womankind.

**THE**  
new and advanced methods used by Dr. Hathaway & Co., of this city, will convince any

**MAN**  
that the diseases they treat can be cured if treated properly.

**IN**  
fact, if has been proven by these doctors that they can cure where others fail.

**THE**  
poor has been furnished by the thousands of cases that they have treated, who have testified voluntarily to the remarkable success of their methods of treatment. Now if you have any

**CASE**

that needs the attention of competent and scientific specialists, it is your duty to place it into the hand of Dr. Hathaway & Co. for treatment, and whatever they say you will be satisfied. They are acknowledged to be the leading, most skillful, most experienced, most progressive, most successful, most popular specialists of the United States.

They will diagnose your case, consult you personally by mail, give you their best advice, and if you need it, will tell you so and charge you nothing. If your case is one that needs attention they will give you just what you need, on the most remarkable terms, and charge you nothing without doing you good.

These are Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s methods, and they treat

**Syphilis**, blood poisoning, nervous diseases, kidney, heart, and other diseases, stricture, impotency, hydrocele, piles, rheumatism, skin and other diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of the nose, Address or mail to Dr. Hathaway & Co., 25 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are driven to sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

**A Cereal Wonder**

Is Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

**No Cooking.**

Good for the Well.

Sufficient for early Breakfast.

Convenient for Lunch.

Substantial for Tea.

Unequalled for the Dyspeptic

GET IT AT

**C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

Phone 628.

**Sterling Silverware at auction today at Free-**

**man's.**

## NEGRO SELF HELP.

Professor Washington Talks of the Congress Now in Session at Tuskegee.

### LEADERS OF THE RACE THERE

Booker T. Washington Has Just Scored a Hit in New Jersey.

### ORIGINATED THE RACE CONGRESSES

And Work of Inestimable Value in the Development of the Race Has Been Done.

Professor Booker T. Washington, the famous negro teacher and leader, returned yesterday from New York, where he spoke on Tuesday night at the big Presbyterian mission meeting, presided over by President Cleveland.

Washington, next to the president, was the central figure in the meeting. He told of the work in which he is engaged and created a splendid impression on the vast audience.

He returned to attend the interesting conference of leaders of his race which is in session at the school of which he is the head at Tuskegee, Ala.

The congress was originated by Washington for the benefit of his race, "for self help," as he expressed it. The present session is the third one and is largely attended by the leading members of the negro race. Many valuable papers are read and the situation of the race, morally, financially and socially, is clearly shown.

A number of prominent Atlanta negroes are present at the conference, among them Rev. H. H. Proctor. They are taking great interest in the proceedings of the conference. Saks of the work yesterday, Professor Washington said:

"The idea of holding what is now known as the Tuskegee negro conference came to me about five years ago, when I noticed what powerful self help could be exercised by the common, ignorant colored people who have little or no means, especially the negroes, to help themselves. The negroes are anxious to place in the proposed battle

CONFEDERATE DAUGHTERS.

The Local Chapter Held an Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy met in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday morning with a good number of ladies present. Mrs. C. Helen Plane, the president, in the chair.

The session was mostly taken up with routine business. Mrs. Plane read a letter from Mrs. W. C. Lanier, of West Point, stating that a new chapter had been organized at that place on February 26th.

The ladies in that thriving little city have many valuable relics which they are anxious to place in the proposed battle

front.

"Whereas, the idea of holding what is now known as the Tuskegee negro conference came to me about five years ago, when I noticed what powerful self help could be exercised by the common, ignorant colored people who have little or no means, especially the negroes, to help themselves. The negroes are anxious to place in the proposed battle

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